DETERMINED TO WIN

Morton Cadets Are Confident of Carrying Off First Prize

AT THE BIG INTERSTATE DRILL

Preparations for Their Long Trip to San Antonio.

HAVE BEEN WORKING HARD



THE GREATEST militury encampment and interstate drill the south has ever known will be a vivid reality a week from today. For some time preceding the opening of Camp Culberson, troops of cavalry, batteries of light artillery and companies of infantry of the army of the United States, to-

gether with the troops of the entire volunteer guard of the lone star state and renowned companies of the National Guard from all sections of the United States, as far north as Minnesota, and castward to the District of Columbia, will be pouring into San Antonio in great numbers. It remained for the San Antonio Interstate Drill Association to demonstrate to the outside world that the spirit of patriotism is not dead in Texas. At an enormous expense the public spirited citizens of the Alamo city, aided by the officers at the head of the army post at Fort Sam Houston, are going to supply a sad omission of the legislature, in not providing for a state encampment. From July 17 to 25, so the arrangements would seem to indicate, San Antonio will be the scene, not only of the grandest encampment and drill of the south, but the most extensive in point of numbers anywhere in recent years.

Gov. Culberson and staff will go into camp, and that fact promises to give the affair the broadest possible significance.



Capt. Shilling.

self creditably in all respects in this enterprise, and the preparations for the com-fort of the visiting military and others are said to be perfect. The fullest co-opera-tion on the part of all interests, including the street car companies, has been secured. The camp has been named in honor of the governor of the state, and his adjutant general, Gen. William A. Mabry, who, by the way, is the custodian of the Galveston semi-centennial championship cup, is to be the ruler of the troops under canvas.

Washington's Interest. Washington is very deeply interested in

all this because a company of the District for the purpose of winning and again bringing back the military championship title and the coveted Galveston cup. This organization is the Morton Cadets, or, as it is officially designated, Company B, 2d Battalion. The company now holds the championship title and is going to far-awiy Texas to make a very strong effort to demonstrate its right to hold the title andemonstrate its right to hold the title another year in competition with the flower of the military of the United States, and thereby add to the credit of the national capital and the reputation of its volunteer soldlery. All Washington has every confidence in the company, and the company premises that the confidence will not be violated.

Only those directly interested in the Mor-Only those directly interested in the Morton Cadets and the National Guard, perhaps, have any idea of the really prodigious undertaking that the youthful organization has begun. Composed for the most part of school boys, with very little in the way of financial backing, the Morton Cadets have practically completed arrangements to travel almost 4,000 miles in order not to allow the championship to go by default—a journey of greater magnitude default—a journey of greater magnitude than ever attempted before by a Washingten military organization. The company will take possession of a special Pullman sleeping car next Wednesday evening, July 14, and glide away to Texas. The boys will travel continuously day and night until Saturday morning, when they are scheduled to reach San Antonio. The return trip, of course, will be of equal duration, the company reaching Washington about July 28. The journey back is expected to be one of triumph pected to be one of triumph.

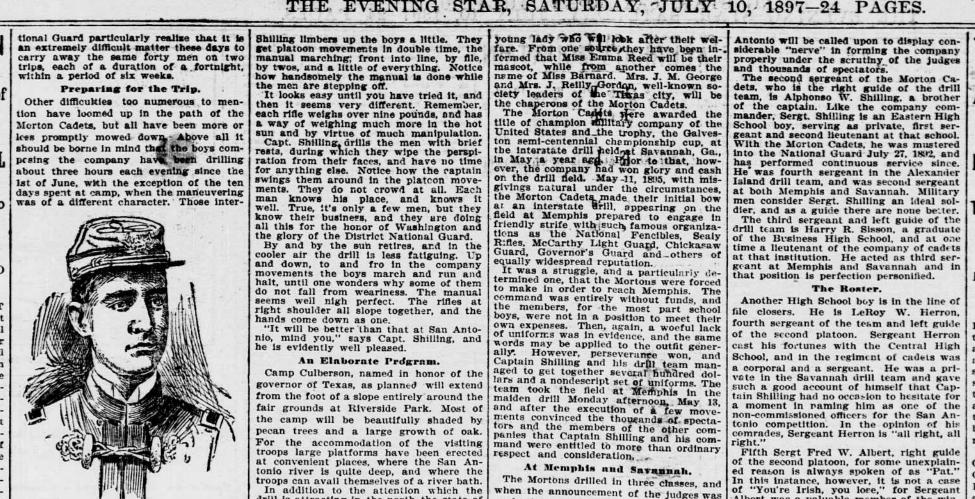
Obstacles in the Way. Great have been the handleaps that have

confronted Capt. Shilling and his men, but perseverence and determination have overcome every obstacle that has presented itself to date. The internal dissensions that manifested themselves last winter left the company in a condition of extreme financial depression. The expenses of the San Antonio trip will fall but slightly short of \$2,000. The estimate almost staggered these forty school boys when it was announced but Capt. Shilling, with his characteristic optimistic disposition, has maintained all along that something would turn up where-



by the money could be raised, and that something has at last flopped over, top side in the natural position. It is not violating a confidence to state that unless the company wins the first prize of \$3,000 it is apt to return to Washington somewhat in debt. The second prize of \$1,000 may help out, and the third prize of \$500 will be better than nothing. But the motto of the boys is, "First place by all means." The risk assumed is rather hefty, but after thinking it over most carefully the unanimous decision over most carefully the unanimous decision was that the Morton Cadets could not conscientiously remain quiet and forfeit the championship without a hard, persistent,

gasping struggle.
Capt. Shilling received an intimation prior to the National Guard camp at Fort Washington that unless he carried as many men to camp as he expected to take to San Antonio the necessary permission for the company to visit Texas would not be forth-coming. The Morton Cadets at camp showed up as one of the strongest organizations of the brigade, fully forty men reporting for duty. Company commanders in the Na-



ested may obtain some idea of the charac ter of the practice work by watching the movements of the company any evening between 6:30 and 9 o'clock at the intersection of New Jersey avenue and N street It is possible that Capt. Shilling may order one or two drills in the early morning nex week. Lack of time for practice work has been sadly felt in the preparations for the

San Antonio trip.

The different regard in which the local companies are held by the residents of Washington, from the organizations of other cities, is very striking to those familiar with the situation. For instance, the Thurston Riffer of Omeha Neb the most Thurston Rifles of Omaha, Neb., the most Inurston Kines of Omaha, Neb., the most dangerous rivals of the Mortons, will be sent to Texas in first-class style by the business men of Omaha. When the company first contemplated the trip, a subscription was started and in a few days the merchants had contributed more than sufficient cash to cover the expenses of the company that had the ambition to represent the city in the strife for the military championship.

The same holds true of St. Paul, the home

The same holds true of St. Paul, the home of Company D of the 1st Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, as well as of Little Rock, Ark., whence the McCarthy Light Guard goes to Texas. Similar stories might truthfully be told perhaps of every other city, except Washington, that will send a representative to the big drill. It would seem that the Morton Cadets, who have asked absolutely no assistance and have asked absolutely no assistance and have not even appealed to the public to the extent of a benefit entertainment, are deserving of the utmost credit for under-taking the trip alone, and should receive an approving pat on the shoulders from the local populace, even though the company-and it is a most improbable conjecture— should return to Washington without a

A Uniform Appearance.

The Morton Cadets will travel in the regulation National Guard undress uniform, carrying blanket bags, with woolen and rubber blankets. The boys will take with them, however, full-dress National Guard attire, with helmets, the distinctive company black fatigue uniform, and white duck trousers. The inspection and drill will be in regulation full dress. Every man will wear shoes, collars and gloves of the same pattern, and every head of hair will be trimmed in military style by the same barber. An extra set of rifles will be carried for the inspection, Capt. Shilling hop-ing to pass a finer inspection at San An-tonio than at any prior drill. The com-pany will conduct its own mess arrangements, and means to live well. Having some doubt as to the quality and effects of Texas drinking water, Capt. Shilling has decided to have sent to Texas for the use of the company several barrels of standard mineral water. In fact, no loop hole will be left open that could in the slightest manner detract from the condition and



work of the members of the drill team. The company will be in a sleeping car three nights on the trip to Texas, and the young soldiers will be very apt to be somewhat out of condition on alighting in San Antonio. An opportunity for limbering up will be afforded, however, for the Mortons are not to report for the drill for the prize until Thursday, July 22. That will be a gala accasion, in the care. gala occasion in the camp. It has been set aside as governor's day, and immediately preceding the appearance of the Morton Cadets the famous Governor's Guard of Austin will face the judges.

Preliminary Drilling.

In anticipation of the San Antonio drill the Morton Cadets have been drilling constantly since the return from Fort Washington, June 19. They were also at work for nine days before going into camp. The drill ground of the company is in the vicinity of New Jersey avenue and N street, and there interesting maneuvering may be witnessed several hours each evening. witnessed several hours each evening. Monday last being a holiday, Capt. Shilling put in some extra work. He had the company on the Georgetown College campus from 9 o'clock in the morning until noon, and at 5:30 in the afternoon the boys were at it again on New Jersey avenue. They continued drilling until long after dark.

The hour set for the formation of the company is 6:30 o'clock, and the members, such of them as are going down to San Antonio for the honor of the District National Guard, commence to drop in at the armory about that time. When Capt. Shilling appears he sometimes scolds the boys ling appears he sometimes scolds the boys right merrily because they are not ready to fall in. But the captain's scolding is always alloyed with good nature in which right merrily because they are not ready to fall in. But the captain's scolding is always alloyed with good nature, in which lies an important distinction. A National Guard captain can "jaw" with a little nasty edge to his voice that soon arouses hostility and hate, and many a captain has been exceedingly unpopular by reason of a manner that is flasty. But the Mortons know Capt. Shilling thinks of them before he does of himself. The boys laugh and chat as they discard their bloycle suits and store clothes and get into nondescript attire. But it is to be noticed that there is always a moderation in their play, and this again makes them differ widely from the average military company. The Morton Cadets never how! nor yell.

At last Sergt. Taite yells "fall in." The chatting stops. Is this the dapper company of the street parade and competitive drill?

Where are its nice clothes?

A Nondescript Lot. Capt. Shilling appears in a pair of trousers, a black sweater and an air of business. Lieut, Tralles is an ideal tough man about town, appearing collariess and in suspenders. Lieut. Danforth wears a picnic sweater, and has a general raspberry look. One man falls in with gloves and a shirt. Another's attire consists principally of a green sweater. Some wear caps and some campaign hats, and, all in all, the champion company presents a most variegated appearance. But every man is quite ready for two or three hours of quite ready for two or three hours of hard drilling. In marching to the drill ground Capt.

at convenient places, where the San Antonio river is quite deep, and where the troops can avail themselves of a river bath. In addition to the attention which the drill is attracting in the north the state of Texas may be said to be fairly allve with drill enthysism. The expressions for drill enthusiasm. The arrangements for caring for the multitude of people are practically complete and are for an immense throng. The detailed program for the drill provides that during the forenoon, with the exception of Sundays, the state troops will maneuver, and it is thought that the spectators will find it a very interesting pastime to watch the battalion drills, the artillery and cavalry and probably 2,000 infantry engaged in the evolutions incident to a camp of instruction.

Elaborate programs have been arranged for the afternoons. The opening day, Saturday, July 17, exhibition drills will be given by the Morton Cadets and other crack companies, and after a grand review of all the troops the commissioned officers will be presented to the sponsors. Monday, July 19, the McCarthy Light Guard and the Thurston Light Rifles will drill in the



championship contest, and a grand military ball will be held at night. Company D of Minnesota's 1st Regiment and the Sealy Rifles drill Tuesday; the Belknap Rifles Wednesday, the Governor's Guard and the Morton Cadets Thursday. The program will be interspersed with drills in the other classes, including zouave and artillery exhibitions and band concerts. The arrangements provide for far more in the way of drill of recent years. There will be about sixty companies of the Texas Volunteer Guard alone in car with about eight or ten bands of music.

Favorites in the Betting.

The gentlemen of San Antonio seem to be 'sports," if they are anything, and the pool room quotations there on the companies entered in the big drill were a day or two ago as follows: Morton Cadets, 2 to 1; Thurston Rifles, 21/2 to 1; Belknap Rifles, B to 1; Company B, 1st Minnesota Regiment, 4 to 1; Governor's Guard of Austin, 5 to 1; McCarthy Light Guard, Sealy Rifles and Company A, 1st Regiment of Texas, each 6 to 1; Fort Dodge Rifies, 10 to 1, and Shaw Rifies and Lloyd Rifies, each 20 to 1.
The explanation of the figures is that if a person visited a bookmaker and should say "I want to bet that the Morton Cadets will win the drill," the bookmaker would

"I'll give you odds of 2 to 1 that they The bookmaker will give odds of 2½ to 1 on the Thurston Rifles, 3 to 1 on the Belknap Rifles and so on, all of which goes to show that the Morton Cadets are favorites

with the bockmakers, and the bookmakers usually have a pretty good idea of the true condition of things. The heat of the past week or two in some of the southern cities has been unprecedented, but what made it worse was the insufficiency of the ice supply, the ice man-ufacturers not having anticipated the ex-treme heat which arrived so suddenly and unexpectedly. Heat prostrations, heretofore almost unknown in the south, have been very numerous for this first month of the cadets and those interested in the company to know that San Antonio has not been included in the extreme heat wave. Some of the days have been warm, but all of the evenings and mornings have been cool. Where there are cool nights there are no heat prostrations, it is said, except in cases of unnecessary exposure to the sun's rays and excessive imprudence.

"Come down in the tropics and get-cool" was the message a Chicago man sent one of his friends from San Antonio a few



myression that Texas was only a few de-grees removed from his satanic majesty's abods in the summer time. I reached San Antonio last Sunday morning, and instead of oppressive heat, I find it cooler than in Chicago when I left there. In all my travels I have never found anything more

travels I have never found anything more refreshing and invigorating than the breeze that blows here constantly."

The National Guardsman of Omaha, Neb., the organ of the western National Guard. and, it seems, particularly of the Thurston Rifies, has the following to say:

"Something is liable to happen as soon as the Morton Cadets and the Thurston Rifies meet at San Antonio. The Morton Cadets have been saying some rather bad things about the Rifies lately, which they will have to prove or—eat crow."

When shown the foregoing Captain Shilling quietly remarked: "The Morton Cadets will not eat crow."

e sponsors for the visiting companies at San Antonio have been selected, and they will constitute a most important fea-ture of the big drill and encampment. The

At Memphis and Savannah,

The Mortons drilled in three classes, and when the announcement of the judges was made the boys and the multitude of spectators learned that the baby company of the encampment had carried off one first and two second prizes, aggregating \$2,250 in cash, and had failed to secure the chamin cash, and had falled to secure the championship title and the cup by but two-tenths of 1 per cent in the markings of the judges. The Mortons enjoyed great popularity at Memphis, and whenever the company appeared, whether on the drill grounds or in the streets of the city, it was greeted with almost continuous applause. The press of the Tennessee city spoke in highest praise of Cent Shutter spoke in highest praise of Capt. Shilling and his company, and on their return to Washington the prize winners were accorded a reception in which the little and the company. Washington the prize winners were accorded a reception in which the larger portion.

of the local military participated. With experience, a suitable outfit and more money at its disposal than at any prior time, the company last year departed for Savannah for the purpose of winning the championship. The intention was fulfilled in the widget cappe. The Morton literally.

Savannah for the purpose of winning the championship. The intention was fulfilled in its widest scope. The Mortons literally surprised the natives of Savannah and spontaneously jumped into popular favor to as great an extent as was the case at Memphis. On the return another big reception was in order.

The organization is in a way the pioneer of its kind. Seven years ago several members of the High School Cadets conceived the idea of forming a military company to be made up exclusively of members and ex-members of the corps of cadets. The command was soon molded into shape, and it adopted the name Morton Cadets in honor of Levi P. Morton, at that time Vice President of the United States. For nearly three years the Morton Cadets remained what is termed an independent military organization, but in July, 1852, the members decided to become soldiers in the eyes of the law. The company was mustered into the National Guard July 27, 1892, as Company B, 2d Battalion, and two weeks later the youngest organization in the brigade went into camp at Piney Point, Md., having accomplished a remarkably large amount of work and in an equally remarkable short time. The company went into camp at Piney Point, Md., having accomplished a remarkably large amount of work and in an equally remarkable short time. The company went into camp at Piney Point again in August, 1893, and in June, 1895, accompanied the brigade to Fort Washington. During the outing it acquitted itself most creditably, being assigned to the exterior guard, which was

to Fort Washington. During the outing it acquitted itself most creditably, being assigned to the exterior guard, which was considered an honor.

A competitive drill was held in the fall of 1894 at Alexander Island, near the Virginia end of the Long bridge. The Morton Cadets entered and were awarded second prize, a costly stand of colors, with the Emmet Guard, then lately returned from the Little Rock interstate drill, as competitor. The company made an excellent petitor. The company made an excellent showing, and was highly complimented by the army officers who added as judges

The Officers. will be interspersed with drills in the other classes, including zouave and artillery exhibitions and band concerts. The arrangements provide for far more in the way of entertaining features than at any interstate pany throughout the length and breadth The commanding officer of the Morton of the United States, is Capt. Edgar A. Shilling. He began his military career as a private in prize Company F, High School Cadets, during the school year 1890-91. Two years later he had risen to the cap-taincy of Company G, and easily carried off the much coveted prize banner in competition with the other five companies of the battalion. Capt. Shilling, July 27, 1892, enlisted in the Morton Cadets and a few enlisted in the Morton Cadets and a few months thereafter was elected first lieuten-ant of the organization. When the cap-tain resigned Lieut. Shilling was promptly promoted to the vacancy. He is highly re-garded by military men in this city and elsewhere; is a member of the brigade board of examination of the National Guard, and, although extremely youthful in appearance, has in more ways than one convinced all who know nim that he is one of the brightest stars in the ralaxy of Na-

tional Guard officers of the country.
Like Capt. Shilling, First Lieut. G. E.
Tralles also began soldiering in Company F, High School Cadets, in the fall of 1890 After serving as corporal, arst sergeant and lieutenant in the High School Regiment, he enlisted in the Morton Cadets; was warranted as sergeant and was soon thereafter elected second lieutenant. A few months prior to the departure of the company for Memphis he rose a peg, and was commissioned first lieutenant. Lieut. Tralles is a capable officer, a hard worker and commands the first platoon with striking ability. He demonstrated his worth and added much to the reputation of the company when, on the way to Memphis, Capt. Shilling was left behind at a small station and it fell to the duty of the first lieutenant to command the company during the trying opening command the the state of the sta trying opening ceremonies at the encamp-

The Second Lieutenant.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Charles M. Robinson, jr., who served with both the Memphis and Savannah drill teams, several months ago, left the company without a chief of the second platoon. To meet the emergency First Lieutenant Charles H. Danforth of the supernumerary list of the District National Guard was called upon and promptly responded. He has been directed in special orders to report to Capt. Shilling for duty, and in all probability will remain with the Morton Cadets as permanent second fleutenant. Lieutenant Danforth began his military career in the fall of 1800 as a private in the career in the fall of 1830 as a private in the Gonzaga College Cadets. A year later he was the second lieutenant, and in 1892 was captain of Company B of the battalion of cadets. He remained at Gonzaga College until 1894, when he was elected first lieutenant of Company B, 4th Battalion, District National Guard, Lieutenant Danforth performed yeoman service with the 4th Battalion company for nearly three years, and when in connection with the recent Battalion company for nearly three years, and when in connection, with the recent reorganization of the National Guard the company was dishanded he was considered too valuable, an efficer to be discharged from the service, and so was retained on the supernumerary list. During the camp at Fort Washington a fortnight ago he performed special duty with the 5th Battalion. Liquienant Danforth was captain of the Corps of Engineers at the Eliss School of Electricity during the past winter. During the practice drills of the Morton Cadets he has proved his ability to the satisfaction of everybody, and he and Lieutenant Tralles, sonstitute as intelligent and thoroughly trained pair of subalterns as could be picked from the National Guard of the entire country.

The Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Non-Commissioned Officers. The first sergeant of the Morton Cadets is George L. Taite, who, by the way, has successfully passed the brigade board of examination, and in general orders from headquarters was, a few days ago, anhendquarters was, a few days ago, announced as a candidate second lieutenant, which means that he is fully competent to hold a commission. Sergt. Tatte has controlled a sort of corner on first sergeantcles. He graduated from the Business High School, and was the first sergeant of one of the cadet companies there. His first experience in the National Guard was with Company C. 3d Battallon, and for two and a half years he was first sergeant of that organization. He was transferred to the Morton Cadets, and soon convinced Capt. Shilling that the first sergeantcy was his natural position. Bergt. Taite has been a member of all the drill-teams of the Morton Cadets, and at San

of the second platoon, for some unexplained reason is always spoken of as "Pat." In this instance, however, it is not a case of "You're Irish, you lose," for Sergeant Albert was a valuable member of the winning teams at Memphis and Savannah. He is a graduate of the Central High He is a graduate of the Central High School, having been corporal, sergeant and regimental sergeant major of the cadets during his school career. He was a priduring his school career. He was a private at both interstate drills mentioned. The men in ranks are the following: First four, front rank-Privates Meigs, Dawson, Buck and Corporal McKee; rearrank, Privates Cassin, Mueller, Lyman and Mayer.

Second four, front rank-Privates Houchen, Hughes, Chisholm and Corporal Jones; rear rank, Private Kimmel, Forney, Reynolds and Zurhorst.

Reynolds and Zurhorst. Third four, front rank—Privates Nevius, Magowan, Taylor and Corporal Gapin: rear rank, Privates Franzoni, Joseph Carr,

rank, Privates Franzom, Joseph Thomas and Brewer. Fourth four, front rank—Privates Petty, Brown, McCurdy and Corporal Yount; rear rank, Privates Lacy, Heldenreich, Joshua Carr, and Albert.
Several substitutes will accompany the team, to be pressed into service in case of sickness or accident. They have not yet been finally selected by Captain Shilling.

OUR LEGATION IN MADRID.

Men Who Have Represented Wash ington in Spain's Capital. From the New York Sun.

The post of minister to Madrid has been one of the most important in the diplomatic service of the United States, and Stewart L. Woodford is the thirty-third representative of the United States to be accredited officially to the Madrid government. The first American minister to Spain was the Virginian, William Short, and at the time of his appointment in 1790, by Washington, then President, he was looked upon as a representative of the old school of Virginians, who, at that time, seemed to have greater qualifications for the dip-lomatic service than other Americans. Jefferson's minister to Spain was Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, and at the conclusion of his term of service official relations between Spain and the United States were broken off for the six years from 1808 to 1814. When they were resumed, John Forsyth of Georgia became American minister to Spain, and during American minister to Spain, and during his tenure, by the treaty of 1819, Spain formally ceded to the United States after long controversy the territory of the present state of Louisiana east of the Mississbama and Mississippi south of the thirty-first parallel and that portion of the pres-ent state of oLuisiana east of the Mississ-ippi, except what was then called the Is-land of New Orleans. The ground of dis-pute between Spain and the United States appointed to it in 1842 by President Tyler. Pierre Soule of Louisiana held it under Pierce. Buchanan appointed Gen. Preston of Kentucky, and President Lincoln ap-pointed Carl Schurz, then a resident of Wisconsin. Schurz gave place to Gustavus Koerner, afterward lieutenant governor of Illinois, and he in turn to John P. Hale Illinois, and he in turn to John P. Hale of New Hampshire, whose services as the free soil pioneer are remembered by all republicans. Hale was succeeded by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who was succeeded by Caleb Cushing. Under Hayes James Russell Lowell was minister to Spain. President Arthur appointed Hampile. dent Arthur appointed Hannibal Hamlin and on his retirement John W. Foster, enroy extraordinary for the United States in foreign lands, particularly in Asia, be-came the American minister in Madrid. Cleveland appointed Perry Belmont to the post and Harrison had three ministers to Spain—Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, E. Bird Grubb and A. Loudon Snowden of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania.

Gen. Woodford is no stranger to the

course of American politics, and in the strained relations between the Spanish monarchy and the American republic, arising from the Cuban difficulties, he will be better qualified to represent American interests than would a minister of literary tastes and achievements visiting the ary tastes and achievements visiting the

city of the Tagus for an outing. Stygian Gazettings. From Harper's Bazar.

"Going to celebrate our day, Socrates?" asked Jefferson. "I'd like to," said Socrates, "but times are hard, and I can't afford to buy any fireworks."

"Why don't you get your wife to help? She'll blow you up for nothing," suggested Jefferson. "Poor old Diogenes," sighed Doctor John son. "He'll be laid up for at least a

"What's happened to him?" asked Plato.

"Oh, he started in to look for an honest man in the American colony last night, and handled his lantern so carelessly that he set off a keg of powder. They say he'll come down in about ten days."

"Why, Hancock, old chap," said Lafayette the day after the Fourth, "what is the matter with you? You look all broken up,"

"I am," groaned the illustrious statesman. "I attended the banquet of the Signers at Jefferson's last night, and I'm simply a wreck today. I almost wish I hadn't signed!" 'What's happened to him?" asked Plato hadn't signed!"

"I'm going out for a century run on the Fourth," said Columbus, with a wink at Cicero, "just to show you later Yankees that you are not the only freckles on the nose of Liberty."

nose of Liberty."

"Good!" returned Washington, unsuspectingly; "what wheel do you ride?"

"The pin-wheel, of course, on the day we celebrate. What one did you think?" roared Columbus; and Washington ruefully ordered lemonade and cigars for the crowd. "George," laughed Munchausen, "tell the truth, old chap; that cherry tree and hatchet story wasn't true, was it?"

"No, it wasn't," said Washington. "It was grossly exaggerated. What I really did was to cut down an oak with a naper did was to cut down an oak with a paper

And Munchausen took off his champion ship medals and pinned them upon th breast of Washington.

The Manx people are very plain spoken. Hall Caine, who is their acknowledged historian, tells a good story of a grumpy old Methodist woman in the Isle of Man who could never be satisfied with her preachcould never be satisfied with her preachers. One of them, being about to leave, called to say good-bye. "Well, good-bye," she said, "and God bless ye, and may the Lcrd send a better man in your place." Next day his successor came to see her. "Well, I hope the Lord has sent a good man," she said, "but there's none so good that comes as them that goes."

Mountain House Gossie

He-"Why, Miss Passeigh is eligible to join the Daughters of the Revolution, isn't

THE NATIONAL GUARD

A Condition of Absolute Inactivity Prevails at Present.

RIFLE PRACTICE NEXT IN ORDER

New Code That is Disturbing Illinois Militiamen.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEET

With the exception of Company B. 2d Battalion, the District of Columbia National Guard is to all intents and purposes at a complete standstill. This condition of absolute inactivity is apt to continue for some weeks to come. The details and schedule for the official rifle practice on the Ordway range are being perfected, as are the arrangements for the big meet of the National Rifle Association in September. Announcement in this regard will be made during the next few days.

A board of officers consisting of Major Charles H. Ourand, inspector general; Capt. Richard J. Donnelly, adjutant 1st Regiment, and Capt, Alfred P. Robbins, aid-de-camp, in obedience to special orders, met at the armory at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to inspect and pass upon the condition of a large quantity of ordnance and quartermaster property that is considered unfit for further service. This is taken to mean that the local brigade in the near future will be provided with something new in the way of equipment. All that may be

forthcoming is very much needed.

The prospects of at least one troop of cavalry for the guard appear very bright.

Active steps in the direction of organization are being taken, and something tangible is expected to appear in evidence very

On their own applications the following enlisted men were discharged during the week: Private Eugene K. Stewart, Company A, 1st Battalion; Private Geo. J. Stinzing, Company B, 1st Battalion, and Private Charles H. Boarman, Company B, 5th Battalion. Private G. Albert Taylor, Company B, 1st Battalion, has been discharged because of removal from the Liecharged because of removal from the Dis-

The members of Company C, 5th Bat-tailon, have arranged to entertain their friends at a lawn party in Northeast Washing, July 27 and 28.

Illinois Guard Wrought Up. The National Guard of the state of Illinois is somewhat wrought up over the new military code of the state that has just been put into effect. The matter is one of interest to the members of the local brigade, as well of the National Guard gengade, as well of the National Guard generally. The new code is almost as stringent as the articles of war and regulations of the regular army. Indeed, it provides that in the absence of any other authority, officers shall proceed in accordance with and be governed by the regulations of the permanent establishment. This fact, couldness with the greatly increased nower of pled with the greatly increased power of the officers, is making the men in the ranks

do a deal of squirming just now.

It is all right to be a member of the National Guard as long as the power of the efficers to punish is limited to dismissal from the service, it is said. But when the law provides that these same officers may cause arrest, trial and conviction of mili-tary offenses and assess a fine of \$5 or \$100, it is different. This smacks alto-\$100, it is different. This smacks altogether too much of the life of the follower of Uncle Sam's flag. Volunteers do not think they should be subjected to the same strictness of discipline as those who enlist and expect to place themselves wholly at the disposal of their superiors. Yet the boys say that the evident purpose of their officers is to bring about such a state of affairs as will render the enlisted man little. fairs as will render the enlisted man little better than a regular soldier. Severe penal-ties are provided in the new law for all violations of military regulations. Fines may be assessed by courts-martial and col-lected on the warrant of the judge advo-cate thereof as they are collected under the of the peace. This is the feature which is galling the spirits of the men.
Whether or not this law would stand the

Whether or not this law would stand the test of the courts is not being discussed. The men object to being placed in a quasi-criminal position and subjected to the same degree of punishment as the \$13 a month soldiers of the regular army. They reason with force that they are socially equal to their officers, and that their duties in the guard do not require of them that absolute social ostracism which the regular soldier must submit to when he dons the regulation blue. They object to the apparent attempt to turn the volunteer guards into a tempt to turn the volunteer guards into a body of troops who must submit to any or-der issued by a superior, regardless of the effect on their business interests or social standing. Here is the rub.

Provisions of the Code. Among other things, the new code pro

"The commanding officer of each reginent, battalion, company, troop or battery may order weekly evening drills. "The commander-in-chief may order tour of camp duty of not less than six nor

more than ten days annually.
"The commanding officer of any camp or parade may cause those under his com-mand to perform any camp or field duty he shall require, and may put under arrest, during such encampment or parade, any member of his command who shall disobey a superior officer or be guilty of disorderly

or unmilitary conduct.

These sections are said to open a wide field for the exercise of the authority of the officers. They make them autocrats in the armory, field or on the streets during parades or ceremonies. Every act which under the regulations of the regular army might be construed as prejudicial to good order and discipline, although the result of boyish indiscretion, puts the offender under the ban, provided his officer sees fit to call him to account. While none of the members of any of the regiments objects to the maintenance of proper discipline and efficiency, none is willing to become the tool of the man he helped to elect to office. But here is the portion of the law which grinds: grinds:

Fines and Imprisonment. Following are a few of the new things the Illinois guardsman is called upon to face: "General courts-martial for the trial of commissioned officers shall be ordered by the commander-in-chief and shall consist

"General courts-martial for the trial of enlisted men shall be ordered by the brigade commander, and shall consist of five

fficers.
"The commanding officer of any regiment "The commanding efficer of any regiment or unassigned battailen may appoint a summary court, to consist of one officer of his command, for the trial of enlisted men.

"A general court-martial shall have jurisciction to try all offenses against military law, breaches of order or discipline or neglect of duty. On conviction of any such offenses the court may impose one or more of the following punishments: Cashierment and dismassal of officers, reduction of non-commissioned officers to the ranks, reprimand, dishonorable discharge, with or without disqualification from holding office under the state; fine not exceeding \$100, and, in default of payment, imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, "A summary court-martial shall have

"A summary court-martial shall have jurisdiction to try minor offenses against military discipline, and upon conviction the court may impose one or more of the following punishments: Reprimand, forfeiture of whole or part of pay and a fine not exceeding 15, or, in default of payment after approval imprisonment not exceeding 15. approval, imprisonment not exceed days." These courts-martial have the

These courts-martial have the power to issue warrants of commitment if flues are not paid when approved, and the sheriff of the county is required under the law to execute the warrant, even to the extent of locking the convicted soldier in among the soum of the earth for three days or thirty, as the court may decide. This is a section which the men now in the ranks regard with much distrust and wrath.

Much Trouble is Foreseen The Illinois National Guard is noted for the soldierly qualities of officers and men. The members have always taken a just pride in their efficiency as soldiers and gen-tlemen. They have a reputation for a

no volunteer organization in the world. From their record they willingly submit to all proper orders, and have shown in times past that they conduct themselves well in past that they conduct themselves well in critical situations. Yet theirs is a volunteer organization, and while they do not confest orders, they are bitterly opposed to the attempts, as they denominate it, of certrin officers of rank to force them into the position of enlisted men of the regular army. They complain of a too strict application of the old law. They say they foresee much trouble as the outgrowth of the new code.

SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKES.

Beneath the Ocean's Surface They Are Similar to Those on Land. From the London Standard.

Earthquakes formed an important tople in the interesting lecture which Prof. John Milne delivered to the Royal Geographical Society last night, though he was dealing with the wider subject of the changes which go on beneath the sea. There was thus a melancholy appositeness in his remarks, for each successive telegram from India brings worse and worse accounts of the recent seismic disturbance there. Large districts have suffered more or less severely about Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but the devastation in Assam is now stated to be on a far greater scale, and it is probable that the worst is not yet known.

known.

But Prof. Milne, as we have said, was discussing a more comprehensive question—the movements that take place "in the silence of the central sea." We have long been aware that even here the earth is not absolutely at rest. Tiny organisms fall, like a perpetual drizzle, on the ocean floor; earth dust, yet more minute, sinks gradually down through the water, but this ocze accumulates with extreme slowness. Besides this, the floor fixelf may be uplifted or depressed, but these movements also had been supposed to be very gradual—so much so that they could not be detected, could hardly be inferred directly, from any observations made by man. Prof. tected, could hardly be inferred directly, from any observations made by man. Prof. Milne, however, shows that there are occasionally very significant hints of what is going on, and that now and then nature moves more abruptly than some of us suppose. Submarine cables indicate unexpected disturbances; now the gutta perchal is melted, as if by heat; now the cable is broken, as though by a strain; now it appears to have been buried by a mud slip. There are, it seems, two sets of causes which produce movements beneath the surface of the sea. The one is the slow foldings, fractures and crushings of the surface of the sea. The one is the slow foldings, fractures and crushings of the crust—causes on land which have produced mountain chains, and are conspicuously recorded on their rocks. The other is the effects of erosion and sedimentation. The removal of material from one place, as from a seaworn coast, and the deposit of it in another, produce exactly the same result as the piling up of materials cisewhere would do—namely, unstable contours, which may ultimately cause movements of various kinds. In other words, there may be landslips below the water just as much as there may be above it, and from not dissimilar causes. Both these kinds of influence probably affect larger kinds of influence probably affect larger areas. There is a third, but more localized, modifier of the sea bed—the submarine voicano. All three may produce earthquakes, the first especially. Bent rocks may at last break under the strain; one or both parts of the divided mass may start forward, as it were, with a jump; myriads of tons of rocks are set in motion, myriads of tons of rocks are set in motion, and a shudder is propagated through the earth's crust, which, when it originates beneath the ocean, may shatter cities on reaching the land, and may raise huge waves, that come sweeping along the coast, bringing death and destruction to the lowlands. The first jerk may not be the only one; again and again, if the crumbling process continues, new slips may occur along the line of fracture, and fresh shocks be propagated through the crust.

One special object of Prof. Milne's lecture was to point out the circumstances in was to point out the circumstances in which these disturbances are most likely to occur. An earthquake and movement of some kind stand in the relation of effect and cause. Sometimes this movement is of an explosive character, and the shock is directly connected with volcanic action, but —perhaps more often—the latter also stands rather in the relation of consequence to movements tending to wrinkle the earth's crust. Prof. Milne, during his restdence in Language veritable land of residence in Japan—a veritable land of earthquakes—took some pains to ascertain whether the shocks were started in the mountain region or beneath the sea, and found that out of 419 shocks less than onesixth had originated inland, more than half beneath the ocean, and the rest near had come from the sea. Besides this, h has observed that wherever the land descends rapidly beneath the surface of the water, whether from the coast line or into an ocean basin, there earthquakes are likely to originate, while gentle slopes are rarely the sites of disturbance. Slipping of materials also occurs much more easily in the former case, so that here disturbances of all kinds become more probable. In the northern part of the Indian ocean there is northern part of the Indian ocean there is, we may remark, a rapid deepening of the sea bed, and on either side much accumulation of material. Whether the recent earthquake has any connection with the "swatch of no ground," cannot be known till more precise details have been received and compared, but Prof. Milne's remarks on the general question show that this is

not imposs PLOWING BY ELECTRICITY. German Beet Sugar Farmers Employ Up-to-Date Methods.

on the general question show that this is

From the Rural New Yorker. Various and many have been the unfounded rumors regarding the use of electric power for agricultural purposes and for plowing, but it appears that at last a practical apparatus has been put to use in many parts of Germany. Electric plowing is particularly adapted to the needs of the extensive beet-root estates in Germany which are devoted to the manufacture of sugar, as these are of large extent and represent capital large enough to warrant the use of labor-saving appliances. Furthermore, on such estates there is usually a large steam central station plant and electric power for lighting purposes, and this plant is usually idle at the period of the year when plowing is done. From this it is evident that with the addition of a sys-

year when plowing is done. From this it is evident that with the addition of a system of overhead conductors in the fields electric plowing can be economically adopted over these large areas.

In the system followed the overhead conductors do not extend into all the fields, but are tapped by temporary wires laid on the ground where required. The plowing outfit comprises a motor wagon, an anchor wagon and a plow, which is drawn backward and forward between them and which cuts five furrows at a time. On the motor ward and forward between them and which
cuts five furrows at a time. On the motor
wagon is fixed a forty horse power motor
with the necessary switches and driving
gear both for hauling the plow and traveling about from field to field. The anchor
wagon carries an anchor and sheave,
around which the hauling cable runs. It is
possible with a conductor of about 1500 around which the hauling cable runs. It is possible, with a conductor of about 1,500 feet and a plow rope of 1,000 feet, to plow 222 acres from one center of operations.

Mr. Borsig of Berlin, the manufacturer of the apparatus here described, claims that with a fixed steam engine of 250 horse power and five plays 6 (60) acres of medium.

power and five plows 6,000 acres of medium heavy ground can be plowed to a depth of fourteen inches at a cost of about 50 cents an acre. Of course, electric plowing is only adapted to work on a large scale, and particularly where power is available.

